

SHE MEANT TO SHOOT EDITOR OF "FIGARO"

Mme. Caillaux Says She Intended to Create a Scandal, but Not to Kill.

NOW DEPLORES HER DEED

Wife of Minister Denies There Was Discard Between Husband and Herself.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, March 26.—Mme. Caillaux was examined again to-day by Magistrate Boucard in regard to the killing of M. Calmette.

The prisoner was as cool and collected as on the preceding days. She again asserted that she did not intend to kill the editor of the *Figaro*, but lost her head in the excitement and kept on firing the automatic pistol. She made no pretence that she had bought the pistol solely because she would be travelling at night with her husband in the Sarthe department, his constituency, but insisted that she had no idea of bringing about a tragedy.

Just before Mme. Caillaux began her testimony the assistant to the gunsmith from whom she bought the revolver testified that after Mme. Caillaux had bought the pistol she practised on two silhouettes representing humans. They were placed at a distance of fifty feet and Mme. Caillaux fired at the abdomen and legs, making excellent shots.

Meant to Shoot Calmette.
At the beginning of Mme. Caillaux's examination Magistrate Boucard asked her why she bought the revolver if her object in calling on M. Calmette was to talk about the letters which she feared would be published. She said that she did not pretend that she bought the revolver solely for the electoral journey, but was unwilling that the newspapers should treat her visit to M. Calmette's office as a vain supplication. She said she went to the *Figaro* office prepared for eventualities and if M. Calmette did not give her satisfaction she meant to shoot him to create a scandal.

The judge asked her why she did not seek to M. Calmette about the letters which she feared would be published before shooting him.

Mme. Caillaux coolly pointed out that she might charge M. Calmette with having provoked her by violent words, but she considered it unworthy of herself to speak anything but the truth. She repeated her story of Tuesday that the surroundings in the *Figaro* office were such that she lost all idea of the object of her visit when she entered the office and lost her head and fired after replying to M. Calmette's salutation.

Mme. Caillaux explained the differences between her statements to the police commissary and those she made to Magistrate Boucard by saying she was unnerfed after the shooting and had not eaten either luncheon or dinner. Therefore she did not give the commissary a coherent explanation. In regard to her pistol practice she said that was simply for the purpose of familiarizing herself with the working of an automatic pistol.

Not Premeditation, She Says.
Mme. Caillaux said she did not consider her letter to her husband, in which she said France needed him and that she hoped to do what he had threatened to do to M. Calmette, showed premeditation. Her nervous state caused the dramatic words which she used in the letter. This was the letter which she told her maid to deliver to M. Caillaux at 7 o'clock if he had not returned home by that time.

Mme. Caillaux, in reply to other questions, said she was convinced that M. Calmette intended to print other letters. The "Ton Jo" letter which was printed had always been grouped with the others. Threats of the publication of these letters had been made for three years. A woman told M. Caillaux that M. Calmette possessed the other letters. An anonymous letter which Mme. Caillaux said she received on Sunday, the day before the shooting, said the publication of these letters would expose her alleged intimacy with M. Caillaux before their marriage.

These letters, Mme. Caillaux said, were written in 1909. She was divorced in 1908 and M. Caillaux got his divorce in 1911. The originals were destroyed in 1910 during M. Caillaux's reconciliation with his second wife, Mme. Dupre.

She Deplores Her Act.
M. Calmette, Mme. Caillaux said, did not limit himself to the political side of the letters, as he prefaced the publication of the "Ton Jo" letter with a reference to the address as wishing to bury in selfishness life's faith in illusions and dreams. In conclusion Mme. Caillaux said: "I deplore the misfortune which happened and profoundly regret the consequences of my act. I would a thousand times rather have the campaign against M. Caillaux and myself continued than that M. Calmette should have been killed."

"It is absurd and odious to say that there had been discord between my husband and myself and to accuse me of having done the shooting for fear of losing my husband. There was the most perfect affection that ever existed between my husband and myself and our most profound love and confidence in each other were unbroken."

Before the hearing closed Mme. Caillaux was confronted with a *Figaro* attendant. The latter denied that he had announced Mme. Caillaux's name. Mme. Caillaux insisted that he did. The attendant was positive that he did not, but Mme. Caillaux said: "I am Mme. Caillaux. I have just performed an act of justice to France."

Another *Figaro* attendant testified that there were four lights burning in M. Calmette's office when Mme. Caillaux entered. In her testimony on Tuesday Mme. Caillaux said there was but one dim table light burning.

The constituents of M. Caillaux in the Sarthe prefecture of the Sarthe department are eager to return him to the Chamber of Deputies despite the fact that he has declared by his waiting to retire to private life. The general elections will begin April 26.

HUERTA CLAIMS VICTORY; REBELS DENY REPORT



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A detachment of General Velasco's Federal infantry marching through the streets of Gomez Palacio before the battle.

The Mexican Executive Announces Crushing Defeat of Rebels.

THE CAPITAL REJOICES

Villa's Officers Still Insist He Has Advantage at Torreón.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
MEXICO CITY, March 26.—Despite all efforts of rebel sympathizers to discredit the Federal victory at Torreón, it seems certain that the Federals at that place have crushingly defeated Pancho Villa. The newspapers have issued extras in which they proclaim that the victory is the first step toward the rapid annihilation of the revolutionists. The city is in a most joyful humor. Business confidence has been reawakened and money is rising in value. President Huerta and Gen. Velasco, Pena and Carranza are acclaimed as heroes.

It is generally conceded that President Huerta's quiet but tireless organization of the army during the last six months has proved to be most effective. It is reported that fighting is going on in the harbor of Topolobampo between the gunboat Tampico, which was surrendered by her officers to the rebels some time ago, and two Federal gunboats.

Telegrams received here from an American business man at Chihuahua say that notwithstanding the rebel report that Gen. Pena, one of the Federal commanders who were defending Torreón, was killed in battle and his body afterward hanged to a tree, Gen. Pena forced the rebels back from Bermujillo and is still pursuing them to the north. Despatches from Chihuahua report that place is very much alarmed lest the bandits who are opposed to Villa make an attack from Casas Grandes and Ojinaga. Gen. Villa having reduced the Chihuahua garrison to reinforce his men near Torreón.

The office of Minister of the Interior Alcocer and other Government departments were thronged to-day with foreign business men who offered their congratulations on the Federal victory at Torreón. Many telegrams from consuls also conveyed congratulations. Gen. Guajardo, the Federal commander at Piedras Negras, also sent a telegram of congratulation.

President Huerta denies the report that Chilpancingo, in the State of Guerrero, has been taken by the rebels. The officials of the National Railways report that train service has been renewed between Saltillo and Monterrey and Monterrey and Laredo.

The rebels to-day attacked Charcas, north of San Luis Potosi, where fighting is believed to be still going on. All communications with the north have been cut. There are rumors in circulation that the Federal troops captured 400 rebels in the recent fighting around Torreón and shot all of them.

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BORDER REPORTS CONFLICT.

Rebels Still Claim Advantage in Fight for Torreón.

El Paso, March 26.—The Federals are winning at Torreón, according to wireless despatches from the beleaguered city sent to Gen. Blanquet, Minister of War, in Mexico city and forwarded by him to Federal Consuls on the border.

Miguel Diebold, Consul-General for Huerta in El Paso, asserts to-night that messages from the capital inform him of a sweeping Federal victory. He says that Pancho Villa and the rebels have been driven back from a second assault on Gomez Palacio and that the Federal arms were everywhere successful.

The Consul-General says his message came from Cabinet Ministers and they bore the Mexico city dates and the telegraph company's marks of authenticity. In a message given out by the Consul-General Gen. Blanquet, Huerta's Minister of War, wired as follows: "Entirely false is the news published of rebel victories around Torreón. On the contrary, the rebels have suffered serious defeats wherever they have attempted any offensive movements."

Minister of Foreign Affairs Portillo telegraphed as follows: "It is incorrect that advance lines of the rebels have come anywhere near attacking Federal advance lines around Torreón proper. Whenever they have come in contact with the Federals they have been repulsed with great losses."

Confirmation From Gen. Maass.
Confirming the foregoing despatches was one to Mr. Diebold from Gen. Joaquín Maass, who has headquarters at Saltillo and who at the time the message was sent was on his way to Torreón with troops to reinforce the Federal garrison under Gen. Refugio Velasco. This message read: "All well in Torreón. In order to bring fighting at Torreón to a climax 5,000 men in command of Gen. De Maure are flanking the rebels. Alarm as to alleged rebel victories unfounded. Rebel losses last week at Monclova more than 1,000 dead, and Tuesday they left 100 dead on battlefield at La Sierra de Arriaga. I have utmost confidence in annihilation of bandit hordes."

From the Constitutionalist headquarters in Juarez, come reports contradicting these. It was rumored to-night that Torreón had fallen to the rebels. The information bureau in Juarez, when asked regarding this rumor, gave out this: "A message has just been received from Chihuahua saying that good news for our cause has been received there and that the details will soon be wired. We think it may mean that Torreón has fallen."

Later it was announced that Villa had whipped the Federals all back across the Nazas River into Torreón and was closing in on the city with his entire force from three sides. The Juarez officials at the same time said Villa had reported that the Federal garrison made an attempt to escape to the south to-day, but was driven back.

REBELS WIN NEAR MONTEREY.

Gen. Gonzales Reports Victory at Villa de Santiago.
JUAZAR, March 26.—A report from Gen. J. Pablo Gonzales, in command of a rebel force operating near Monterrey, was transmitted to-day to Gen. Carranza by the rebel department of information at Juarez. The report follows: "I have the honor to report to you that yesterday the columns of the Salinas Coy and Col. T. A. De La Garza attacked and took Villa de Santiago, a place forty kilometers from Monterrey, annihilating the 600 Huertistas who defended the place."

Gen. Francisco Coss communicates that his force has destroyed communication between Saltillo and Monterrey and had a four-hour battle between Huanabato and Arteate, in which he was victorious. The Federals lost fifty killed and wounded and thirty prisoners were taken. Seventy-five Mauser rifles and munitions of war also were captured.

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MEXICAN RAILROADS MERGE.

National Railways to Take Over Pan-American Lines.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
MEXICO CITY, March 26.—The president of the National Railways has issued a circular announcing that the Compañía de Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México has assumed the ownership and control of all railways and other properties of the Pan-American Railways. This became effective on March 1 last, the purpose being to merge the Pan-American into the system of the National Railways.

Minister of the Interior Alcocer says that Jose Mayortena, Randall and Gen. Obregon, the officials of the Constitutionalist, who were reported to have been arrested for sending legal tender money to the United States and paying the rebels in flat money, have big sums of money in frontier banks in the United States.

The rebels have named ex-Consul Anaya as Governor of Lower California. He has received offers of big sums for lands which he promises to take from Government sympathizers and sell at bargain prices to Americans before President Huerta is able to import Japanese soldiers. Anaya is giving assurances that the United States will prevent Japanese troops from going from Sonora and Chihuahua to Lower California. Among the land concessions for which Americans are advancing Anaya big sums are 500,000 acres in northern Lower California belonging to an English concession which has expired.

TERRAZAS IS STILL ALIVE.
Villa Falls to Carry Out Threat to Kill Prisoner.
El Paso, March 26.—Gen. Luis Terrazas received to-day a telegram from Chihuahua stating that his son had not been executed by the rebels and seemed in no immediate danger of execution, contrary to the report that he would be put to death at midnight last night, if his father did not pay \$50,000.

Fifteen hundred cases of dynamite, cleared through the El Paso custom house to-day by an American mining concern doing business in Juarez, was confiscated by the rebels for the manufacture of hand grenades to be sent to the front.

Decorations are being put up in Juarez to-day for the reception of Venustiano Carranza when he arrives to-morrow of Saturday. Gen. Manuel Chao, rebel Governor of Chihuahua, accompanied by his civil staff, crossed into El Paso to-day and went to Fort Bliss to pay a formal call on Gen. Hugh L. Scott. He first asked if he would be arrested if he came over, and explained that he is now a civil official and would be accompanied by his civilian staff. Gen. Scott told him he would be safe.

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VILLA'S REPULSE CONFIRMED.

Mexican Diplomat in Washington Announces Federal Victory.
WASHINGTON, March 27.—Charge d'Affaires Alagars of the Mexican Embassy here to-day made public a telegram received from his Government to the effect that the Federals had again repulsed Gen. Villa's attack on Torreón.

A brief telegram was received at the State Department from George C. Carruthers, special representative of the State Department with Gen. Villa, but this dispatch contributed no information. The message, sent under date of yesterday from the rebel rear, reported only that the result of the fighting was as yet undetermined, and that he was leaving again for the front. There is a suspicion here that Gen. Villa has stated the telegraph wire to the State Department agent, as well as to the newspaper correspondents, who have not been permitted to send out any despatches from the field of battle for nearly forty-eight hours.

Agents of the Constitutionalist here admitted they had no news of the fighting at Torreón, but expressed the belief that Villa would eventually take the place. As yesterday, however, the absolute silence in Villa's quarter was taken as further indication that the rebel general had struck a severe snafu.

Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo reported to-day that an American boy had been wounded in the cheek near Laredo, Tex., by a bullet fired from the Mexican side of the border. He gave no details of the occurrence.

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WOMEN, ARMED WITH FLOUR, WIN A VICTORY

Suffragettes Rout Council of London Borough After Fierce Fight.

BELABOR MEN WITH CLUBS

Zelle Emerson, American Militant, and Others. Then Make Speeches.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 26.—The Borough Council of Poplar has for some time been at loggerheads with the suffragettes on the question of the leasing of public halls. At to-night's session of the council a resolution in regard to this matter was referred to a committee, whereupon a body of suffragettes, who filled part of the council hall, yelled "Cowards!" and pelted the Councilors with ill smelling packets, flour bags and stones. They then rushed the barrier separating the public from the Councilors. The latter tried to stop the rush, and there was some force wrestling and fist fighting. Many of the women pulled out clubs and smashed the defenceless Councilors.

The struggle went on for a quarter of an hour. It was accompanied with shrieks, the smashing of chairs and the crash of glass. The women had their clothes torn to shreds. The police were called in, but refused to interfere, and finally the Councilors quit. Many of them had been half smothered by the flour and their clothes were burned by chemicals.

The suffragettes then took possession of the hall and Miss Zelle Emerson, the American suffragette, and others delivered speeches. Presently the Mayor and a majority of the Councilors reentered the hall and formally adopted a resolution to exclude the public from the meetings for three months. This was greeted with a yells. Mr. Lansbury, the Socialist, who was formerly a member of Parliament and is now a sympathizer with the suffragettes, grabbed the official books and papers and scattered them on the floor. The Councilors again left the hall, while the suffragettes remained until they had taken all they wanted to and then went home.

BAY STATE SUFFRAGE VICTORY.

House Follows Senate's Action—Voters to Pass on Measure.
BOSTON, March 26.—The House voted to-day, 148 to 39, in favor of the women's suffrage proposition in striking the word "male" from the State constitution. The Senate has already acted favorably on the resolution by a vote of 24 to 2.

To become a law the measure will have to be acted upon favorably by the next Legislature and by the voters in 1915.

MAURICE EGAN RETURNING.

U. S. Minister to Lecture at Columbia and Harvard.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
COPENHAGEN, March 26.—Maurice Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, and Mrs. Egan, sailed to-day for the United States on the new steamer Frederik VIII. He will deliver lectures at Columbia and Harvard universities.

WANT OKUMA AS NEW PREMIER.

Ex-Foreign Minister Being Urged on Japanese Emperor for Post.
TOKYO, March 26.—Ex-Foreign Minister Count Shigemitsu Okuma is being urged upon the Emperor by the more liberal elements in Japan as the head of the new Japanese Cabinet. The argument in favor of Count Okuma is that he would be able to form a strong coalition Ministry, acceptable to all parties, thereby securing good feeling throughout the empire at the time of the coronation of the Emperor.

The Conservatives, however, oppose the designation of Count Okuma, who is a Progressive party leader, and indicate that the promises of good feeling held out by the Radicals in case of Count Okuma's selection would not be shared by the Conservatives and the clan leaders generally. The Elder Statesmen held a conference to-day to consider the suggestion of an Okuma Cabinet.

The cut of a Saks garment is a cut above the average

What the world wants nowadays is something a little better than usual, be it a car, a cigar, or a suit of clothes.

It is tired of the mediocre, weary of the commonplace, and worn sick and thin with the guilty, grass-grown average.

Saks clothes meet man's insistent demand for something better than usual, with tailoring which is better than ever.

And the style of a Saks garment this Spring is the most inspirational note ever sounded in the octave of sartorial effort.

Spring Suits \$17.50 to \$45
Spring Overcoats \$15 to \$38

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Dobbs & Co Hatters
242 Fifth Ave.
between 27th & 28th Sts.
Dobbs & Co's styles are noticeable because they are in perfect taste.
• Knapp-Felt Hats \$4
Dobbs & Co's Fifth Ave. Hats \$5
Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats \$6

FLEET TO MEET PRINCE HENRY.
Kaiser's Brother to Arrive at Valparaiso on Special Mission.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BUENOS AIRES, March 26.—The German fleet here is under orders to proceed to Valparaiso to meet Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, who is arriving on a special commercial mission to several South American countries. Prince Henry is accompanied by his wife and a large suite.

\$358,800 IN ASHBURNHAM SALE.
Silver Gilt Rosewater Dish Brings \$8,400 on the Last Day.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 26.—The three day's sale of the collection of fine English and foreign silver of the late Earl of Ashburnham closed to-day. The total realized by to-day's sale was \$201,470 and the grand total for the three days \$358,800.

At to-day's sale a silver gilt rosewater dish, made by Benvenuto Cellini, weighing 37 ounces 2 pennyweights, panelled with scenes from the history of Titus, was bought by Mr. Amor for £1,680 (\$8,400).

A set of six silver gilt cups, Nuremberg, early seventeenth century, showing scenes from Old Testament history, supported on short stems and circular plinths, weighing 37 ounces 11 pennyweights, were sold to Mr. Harding for £1,102 (\$5,510).

A silver gilt pug and seven, formed as a

UNREST AGAIN IN VENEZUELA.
Report of Arrest of Col. McGill and Other Prominent Persons.
WILLEMSTADT, CURACAO, March 26.—Reports received here from Caracas indicate a seriously unsettled situation in the politics of the Venezuelan capital. According to the reports Col. Samuel McGill, for some years Instructor-General of the Venezuelan army, was one of many persons of prominence to be arrested. Col. McGill, however, was later released, and the reports are believed to be untrue.

Gen. Manuel A. Matos, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and two nephews are said to have fled from the capital.

PERU'S PRESIDENT OUT.
Vice-President Leguia, Who Succeeded Billinghurst, Resigns.
LIMA, March 26.—The resignation of Roberto E. Leguia, First Vice-President of Peru, who assumed the Presidency upon the downfall of President Billinghurst, who was exiled, was announced to-day. The opponents of the acting President pursued an obstructive policy which prevented the Congress from obtaining a

"MONSIEUR X" IS ROCCHETTE
Quicker, About Whom How to Haggle, Appears in Paris Himself.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, March 27.—The famous "Monsieur X" spoken of by M. Bernard, has revealed himself to the *Motiv* in the person of the notorious Henri Rochette himself.

The *Motiv* says Rochette has written a long letter to M. Jaures, the president of the commission which is investigating the intervention of MM. Caillaux and Monis in the Rochette case. This letter covers Rochette's financial and political manipulations. Rochette alleges that the magistrates were anxious to postpone his trial, but that M. Caillaux never made any propositions directly or indirectly to prevent the trial from going on. He says he never corresponded with or saw either M. Caillaux or M. Monis. He concludes by saying: "I am prepared to face a jury."

Meantime the letter seems to show that Rochette is in France, but when he will be arrested is another matter.

M. Georges Clemenceau, in his paper *L'Homme Libre*, commenting on ex-Premier Barthou's intervention with M. Gaston Calmette and M. Doumergue, the present Premier, to prevent the publication of documents in reference to M. Caillaux and foreign affairs, says the facts will not surprise any politicians as he (Clemenceau) made them known in the presence of M. Caillaux during the investigation of the Morocco affair by a senatorial commission.

The prevention of their publication, however, was a service to M. Gaston Calmette, as the country would not have given a disclosure which would have been prejudicial to the interests of France.